

- 8—Lateral setae 6, mental 8. *forensis*.
 —Lateral setae 7, mental 13. *quadrinaculata*.
 —Lateral setae 8-9, mental 12-13. *pulchella*.
 Unknown—*comanche*, *composita*, *jessicana*, *nodistica*, *subornata*, *semifasciata*, *vibrans*.

All the nymphs in the above key have been described by Dr. James G. Needham, excepting *L. incesta*. References to the original literature are to be found in R. A. Muttkowski's *Catalogue of the Odonata of North America*.

Descriptions of Coleoptera with Notes (Buprestidae and Cerambycidae).

By J. N. KNULL, Pennsylvania Bureau of Plant Industry.

BUPRESTIS STRIATA Fab. was found breeding and emerging from a hewn pine log which had been in an old log house in Clark's Valley, Pennsylvania. This indicates that seasoned lumber without bark is subject to infestation by this species.

CHRYSOBOTHRIS CHRYSOELA Ill. was found breeding in dead branches of bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*) at Cape Henry, Virginia. A living pupa, which later transformed to an adult, was found in the sapwood on September 30th.

ACTENODES ARIZONICA n.sp.—Form and size of *A. mendax* Horn, and undoubtedly confused with it in collections, color greenish bronze. Head densely punctate on vertex, becoming rugose on front, median line on vertex, clypeus truncate with obtuse tooth at middle, eyes prominent, separated on vertex by less than half their width at widest point.

Thorax twice as wide as long, narrower at apex than at base, sides sinuate posteriorly, disk convex, slight subbasal transverse impression, hind angles carinate, surface densely punctate, punctures becoming more numerous laterally. Elytra wider than thorax, sides parallel to back of middle, then obtusely rounded, apices acute, side margin serrulate, surface scabrose, with a tendency to form transverse strigae. Beneath more shining than above, abdomen reticulate, last ventral truncate in female. Length 16 mm., width 6 mm.

Type a female labeled Tucson, Arizona, August 28, in the author's collection.

Superficially this species resembles *A. mendax* Horn, but the distance between the eyes on the vertex is much narrower, clypeal tooth well developed and elytral and thoracic sculpture is much coarser.

From *A. calcarata* Chev., which it resembles structurally, it can be separated by the lack of the two transverse metallic bands on the elytra, no prominent costae, and the coarser dorsal punctuation.

According to Schaeffer's key* the species would come after *A. calcarata* Chev.

ROMALEUM CORTIPHAGUS Craighead—The larva of this species was described by Dr. Craighead† and the above name suggested by him. In view of the fact that the author has reared a number of adults of this interesting species, it might be advisable to give a brief description of the insect.

Resembling *R. atomarium* Drury, although smaller and elytra more convex, brunneus, clothed throughout with irregular patches of cinereous pubescence. Antennae when laid back over dorsal surface, reaching considerably beyond the tips of the elytra in the male, and extending only slightly beyond in the female.

Thorax more globular than *atomarium*, disk with similarly placed callosities, irregularly densely punctured, punctures becoming larger laterally; coarser on female. Elytra with sides parallel, suddenly rounded at apex; apices truncate, hispidose, surface sparsely punctuate, becoming less numerous toward apex. Last ventral of male not as broadly rounded as in *atomarium*, last ventral of female rounded with at most only slight emargination; in female *atomarium* emargination is much deeper. Length 16 to 20 mm.; width 4.5 to 6 mm.

Description made from a male in author's collection, reared July 4 from the bark of chestnut oak (*Quercus prinus*) collected at Rockville, Pa., by the author. Six other reared specimens at hand.

ROMALEUM CYLINDRICUM n.sp.—Resembling *R. atomarium* Drury in form and size; brunneus, clothed above and below with cinereous pubescence. Eyes coarsely granulate, more widely separated on vertex than *atomarium*, lobe extending above antenna relatively narrower, antenna stout, scape clavate, second joint short, third longer than first two taken together, fourth shorter than third, fifth to ninth of about equal length, last two missing.

Thorax wider than long, very convex, narrower at base than at apex, sides rounded, surface irregularly finely punctuate; slightly raised laterally making an irregularly shaped area in

*Chas. Schaeffer—Jour. N. Y. Ent. Soc., Vol. 12, p. 209, 1904.

†F. C. Craighead—Dom. of Canada Department of Agriculture Technical Bulletin 27, page 69, 1923.

central portion, depression in front of scutellum. Scutellum triangular. Elytra slightly wider than thorax at widest point, much wider than thorax at base, sides parallel, gradually rounded in posterior third, apices truncate, bispinose. Abdomen finely punctured, last ventral broadly rounded, prosternum one-third width of front coxa, between front coxae; much wider in proportion than in *atomarium*. Length 20 mm., width 6 mm.

Type labeled Paradise Arizona, H. H. Kimball collector, in collection of the author. The author is indebted to Mr. A. B. Champlain for the specimen.

ELAPHIDION (ANOPLIUM) DUNCANI n.sp.—Robust, cylindrical, clothed with recumbent cinereous hairs. Eyes coarsely granulate, antenna reaching to beyond middle of elytra, without spines, scape thick, clavate, second to fifth joints inclusive campanulate, sixth to eleventh flattened, second short, third longer than fourth, fourth shorter than fifth, fifth to eleventh of about equal length, eleventh shorter than tenth.

Thorax longer than broad, cylindrical, slightly constricted at base, a slight lateral and basal swelling each side, disk irregularly punctured and tuberculate, brunneous hairs longer than recumbent cinereous pubescence, arising from each tubercle, or arising at the base of the tubercle, median line smooth. Scutellum rounded, densely pubescent. Elytra wider than thorax, sides parallel, truncately rounded, devoid of spines, disk irregularly punctured, punctures becoming sparse and of smaller size toward apex, a brunneous hair longer than recumbent cinereous pubescence arising from each puncture; many of the basal punctures with small tubercles. Ventral surface shining, appressed cinereous pubescence arising from densely placed minute punctures, longer brunneous hairs arising from large sparsely placed punctures. Legs stout, first posterior tarsal joint longer than two following joints taken together. Length 16 mm., width 4 mm.

Type a female collected at Globe, Arizona, by Mr. D. K. Duncan, in author's collection. The species is named for the collector, who kindly gave me permission to retain the specimen.

The author is indebted to Mr. W. S. Fisher for kindly comparing the specimen with the Casey collection and the North American material in the National Museum collection. Also to Prof. H. C. Fall, who compared it with his material.

PHYSOCNEMUM ANDREAE Hald. Was found breeding in

dead cypress (*Taxodium distichum*) trees which had been killed by the encroaching sand dunes, at Cape Henry, Virginia. Trees up to two feet in diameter had been infested. The larvae make irregular galleries between the bark and the sapwood, excavating part of each as they travel. These mines are often two feet in length and are tightly packed with granular frass. When the larva is mature it enters the sapwood and prepares a pupal cell. The upper end of the cell leads to the bark and is tightly packed with granular frass. The adult in emerging has merely to clear away the frass and gnaw a hole through the thin bark. Pupal cells were found on September 27th.

A New Species of *Holcocera* Predaceous on Mealybugs. (*Micro-lepidoptera*).

By ANNETTE E. BRAUN, Cincinnati, Ohio.

***Holcocera phenacocci* n. sp.**

Labial palpi gray, tip of second segment white, third segment a little over half the length of the second; basal segment of antenna rather slender, pecten grayish white. Head and thorax gray. Scales of the fore wings whitish, minutely blackish-tipped, so that the general color effect is gray; amongst these minutely tipped scales are scattered deeply black-tipped scales; the latter become more numerous toward the apex and form a rather clearly defined black line around the extreme tip of the wing; all other marks obsolete. Cilia pale gray, marked with paler whitish lines around the apex. Hind wings paler than the fore wings, cilia whitish, with a faintly fulvous tinge. Legs gray, tarsal segments white-tipped. Expanse: 11 mm.

Type (♀), Avalon, Catalina Island, California, August, 1926, received from Prof. T. D. A. Cockerell, who writes that on opening a box containing specimens of the mealybug, *Phenacoccus colemani* Ehrhorn, the moth flew out. It may reasonably be inferred that the larva is predaceous on the *Phenacoccus*.

A male in the writer's collection from Alameda County, California, rather doubtfully associated with this species, has the basal segment of the antenna excised, and the upper of the pair of spots usually present at the end of the cell in this genus, distinct.